TUNNEL SITE DECISION.

IT EXCITES LIVELY INTEREST IN CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

Draining Big Mines in Londville-Oil Peters Out in a Part of the Los Angeles Dis-trict-A Party of Miners Going Overland from Washington to the Yukon Diggings

DENVER, May 12.-The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Rico-Aspen tunnel site controversy has created a sensation at Crippie Creek. This decision gives remarkable advantages to tunnel site locations, and in the Cripple Creek district is expressly valuable be cause of the peculiar conditions there. The en-tire camp is traversed by tunnel sites projected in every direction, many of which were located early in the history of the camp. Hundreds of new veins have been opened since on many lode claims by digging and trenching. These veins are all "blind," and were not known to exist until found. Now according to the Supreme Court decision, all such voins, when found to extend within the territory covered by tunnel alte locations, revert to the owners of such tun nel sites, who shall have the right to extract the ore, and there will be no end of litigation arising out of the claims of tunnel site owners accord

A case in point may be cited. The Chicago and Cripple Creek tunnel, in Poverty Gulch, was located in 1892, and work has been done upon it regularly ever since. A few months ago the tunnel people uncovered a vein which they claim is the rich C. O. D. vein, for which the French people paid \$260,000 in 1895. The tunnel com pany will now apply in the courts for possession of that vein, as provided by the Tunnel Site law

The Victor Company has decided to pay quarterly dividend, instead of a monthly one the next one being in July. Other big mines are passing dividends and making retrenchments. New chutes are being discovered and the camp has considerable activity, though its boom growth has ceased.

The Illinois Steel Company of Chicago has increased its order for manganese ore from Leadwille to 150 tons per day.

At Creede the Commodore in March sent out 4,000 tons of high-grade silver ore, and in April about 6,000 tons.

The Sun and Moon nine at Idaho Springs con-

tinues to attract attention because of rich strikes made at a depth of 370 feet. The streak which had shown lead values changed to copper ore, and now there is a well-defined streak of both lead and copper-carrying gold. Shipments will be made of three grades of sorted ore.

The problem of unwatering the big downtown mines in Leadville is no light undertaking. Contracts have been let for the building of four tandem pumps having each a capacity of 600 gal-lons a minute. Bailing tanks will also be used, being let down on the large hoists and withdrawn when filled. To prepare this machinery will require two months, and then it will take two or three months to draw off the water.

As soon as the water is out of the way at least 600 men will be put to work in the drained area. and the tonnage of ore will approximate 800 tons daily.

A rich strike is reported in the Commodore Foote, near Ouray. The vein is fifteen inches wide, bearing native silver and chlorides. The new strike in the Guston, on Red Mountain, proves to be a wonderful find. The miners are w working in the new ore body, which is twelve feet wide and runs about \$40 to the ton. CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, May 8.-There is a great dis mantling of derricks in the northern part of the oil district in this city. The wells newly sunk strike nothing but salt water. From this it appears that the belt of petroleum sand pinches out in that vicinity.

Natural gas has been found within the city limits of Sacramento. The placer mines near El Dorado are all doing well. Good pay dirt has been found by Pache and Bush. The owners of the Martin placer are preparing to work it on a large scale, and in the Bessella mine everything is ready for the working of an extensive deposi-The San Francisco Company, which has bonded the Sparrow Hawk and Calaveras Queen mines, has struck the pay chute at the end of a tunnel 225 feet in length, and the mines are showing up

The Nevada County Electric Power Company The Nevada County Electric Power Company will be ready in a week or two to begin work on its scheme of working the South Yuba River bed. The company has located four miles of the river bed, and by diverting the waters into their flumes will work the bed down to bedrock. For years the débris from the hydraulic mines has been lodging there, and it is supposed to contain many millions of dollars, as much of the precious metal escaped under the crude methods of early days. For several years a good deal of the river has been worked by Chinese under lease, and although they did not work to bedrock and had to pay very large royalties to the company, they still found it profitable.

Quite a mining boom has been started in the mountains north of San Jacinto, Riverside county. There are continued finds of free-miling gold ore that runs from \$10 to \$12 per ton, and there seem to be large quantities of the rock.

rock.

At the Afterthought mine, on North Cow Creek, Shasta county, a six-foot ledge has been found of rich base ore, carrying 20 per cent, in copper, together with good values in gold and silver, but the presence of much zinc in the ore makes it difficult to reduce. The smelter at this

makes it difficult to reduce. The smelter at this mine is to be reopened at once.

The Golden Era mine, near Columbia, Tuolumne county, which has been idle for fifteen years, is being reopened by Conlin, Pownall & Co. At the Dead Horse mine as good quartz as the mine hasever yielded is being taken from the 1,500-foot level. The vein is large, with plenty of good ore in sight, and the shaft is to be put down to a depth of 1,700 feet. NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, May 8.—The Exploration Company of London is reported to have secured an option on the De Lamar mine, which has lately been under examination by Victor Clements and others. The report of the mine for the quarter ending last December showed that the gross yield for that period was \$575,462, with a net profit of a little over \$100,000.

From Hale & Norcross ground in the Brunswick lode there were 232 tons milled last week, which gave per ton a battery sample assay of \$17 in gold and 1619 ounces of silver.

A great deal of ore is being taken out of the mines near Hamilton for shipment during this summer.

SEATTLE, May 8.—The Corona Company, whose properties are located on Troublesome Creek, Baohomish county, has obtained capital sufficient to begin development on June 1. The assays give returns of from \$20 to \$1,000 in gold, silver, and compact

says give returns of room \$20 to \$1,000 in gold, silver, and copper.

Work will be resumed next week on the Trout Creek properties of Merchant and Townsend, which embrace forty claims, including mill sites. The surface showing is the largest of any group of copper mines in Washington, and the ledges are from five to forty feet in width.

All the mines in Monte Cristo district have increased their working force during the past An the mines in Monte Cristo district have in-creased their working force during the past month, and there is demand for experienced and practical miners at good wages. The output of the Mystery and Pride has increased to over 1,000 tons a week.

LOOG tons a week.

ALASKA.

SEATTLE, May 8.—A small party of miners will try to demonstrate the practicability of an overland route from Washington to the headwaters of the Yukon, and have outfitted at Ellensburg this week. The estimated distance is about 1,500 miles, and it is calculated that thirty miles a day can be made. The country is a bunch grass or prairie region, affording an abundance of feed for animals, while fish are plentiful in all the streams and deer and elk can be had for the taking. The entire outfit for four men, including pack animals, riding horses, blankets, and provisions for a year, did not exceed \$400, and it is thought the horses will readily command twice that smount after they arrive on the Yukon.

On June 1 another route will be opened from Seattle to the Klendike gold fields. A line of steamers is to be placed on the outside or ocean route, connecting with the Yukon River boats at St. Michael's. The objection to this line is that passengers are not permitted to carry in provisions and stores for their own use.

At the head of Sushitma Hay, Cook's Inlet, a company composed principally of New Yorkers have 1,600 acres of gold-bearing ground, and their mining engineers are now un route to the property to lay out the work for the season. They have a frontage on the shore of the inlet of two and a half miles, extending back a mile, embracing eighty placer claims. The gravei banks which bear gold are from ninety to 150 feet high, and they estimate that this gravel will yield 50 cents to the cubic yard.

SEATTLE May 8.—At Nelson the pew 250 ton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, May 8.—At Nelson the new 250-ton smelter has just been completed. The old smelter had a capacity of 130 tons daily, and the combined capacity is 580 tons, which will enable the company to treat their own ores and the other ores of the district.

The Great Western mine, which is almost in the heart of Rossland, is putting in a large plant, consisting of steam drills, pumps, &c., for the purpose of sinking a main working shaft to a depth of 300 feet. This shaft has attained a depth of 50 feet, and is in ore all the way down, the assays of which are \$19 in gold.

A group of five claims on Three Forks, Slocan district, known as the labor Alamo group, which has been under bond for some time to London capitalists, was sold yesterday for 5000,000, by

Spokane and Detroit men who developed the property, and have paid dividends amounting to nearly \$250,000. These claims are high-grade silver-lead producers and have had good standing in the district.

UTAIL. SALT LARE CITY, May 10.—Engineers are at work on the profiles for a pipe line between the Sevier River and the Tintic district, twenty-five miles. It is proposed to put in a water system and pump sufficient water into the district to and pump sufficient water into the district to supply all the companies operating there. Railroads operating in this State have just advanced freight rates on ore to local points \$2.50 per ton and \$5.50 to Denver and Pusblo, Mine owners are much exercised, as margins were low enough before.

Mine owners are much exercised, as margins were low enough before.

It is reported that in a drift from the 400-foot level of the Crown Point at Park City the ore vein has been cut.

The Mercur Company to-day declared its May dividend of \$25.000, and the Silver King and Swansea paid theirs, the former distributing \$37,300 and the latter \$5,000.

Several gold bars were received here during the week from the Dexter mine at Tuscarora, Nev., owned by Utah people. The mill of the company is putting out about \$20,000 in gold buillion monthly.

The first clean-up at the Northern Light's new mill gave very satisfactory results. It now seems certain that the plant will save both the gold and silver values.

IDAHO.

IDAHO CITY, Idaho, May 10.—Last week Heman and Bert Jones discovered a very rich vein of gold ore in their Accident mine, a mile north of this place. The vein is only an inch to a foot in width, but the ore is very rich in free gold, much of which will mill over \$200 per ton. They are now getting out rock, and will have a test run made in a short time.

The company represented by William G. Shedd has decided to purchase the Sub Ross and Illinois mines in Gambrinus district. They will sink in both mines to depths of 400 or 500 feet, and have already ordered holsting works. These mines have yielded very largely, but, as they have been for years in the hands of poor men, work was practically suspended when water level was reached. The ledges are very large, the Illinois being from a few feet to forty feet wide.

At De Lamar the Big I mine is attracting some

wide.

At De Lamar the Big I mine is attracting some attention from mining men because it was not considered a valuable property until a Boston company took hold of and developed it to good depth. During the year a large amount of very rich ore was shipped.

Some work is now going on at Shaw's Mountain, between this place and Boisé City. For several years there has been no mill in that section for crushing ore. Now, however, one is up and ready to reduce custom ores. As a consequence, several owners of mines have resumed work, and they say that the district will yield considerable ore this year.

As soon as the roads between this place and Boisé are open two dredging machines will be brought to this place to work placer ground in the creeks. This ground will surely pay, as the creeks were worked by short boxes and when wages were \$7 and \$8 per day and tools and supplies of all kinds as high in proportion. Much ground that would now be considered very rich was left because at that time it would not pay. Being covered with tailings, none of it can be successfully worked by the stripping process, and several efforts to get a company to put in a bedrock flume failed because of the enormous outlay necessary before taking out any monoy.

Silver City, N. M., May 11.—D. B. Gillette, we have the stripping process.

SHAURE CITY, N. M., May 11.—D. B. Gillette, agent for the Hearst estate, for which two large mining properties were recently purchased at Pinos Altos, has commenced to develop three of the largest mines which were purchased. The Pacific No. 1, Pacific No. 2, and the Ohio mines will be developed to a depth of 1,000 feet, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Each of these mines have been producing for years, but in none of them has the workings reached a depth of 500 feet. A large amount of money will be expended before any attempt is made to work ore from these mines, the management having determined to develop the mines thoroughly before commencing work on a reduction plant.

thoroughly before commencing work on a reduction plant.

A rich body of ore has been struck in the Maud S. mine in the Mogolion district at a depth of 375 feet. The company which is operating this mine has not milled any ore for some months. A large amount of ore is now on hand, and the mill will be started up about the end of this month.

The first mill run of ore at the new experimental mill of the Steeple Rock Development Company was very satisfactory. The ore used was low grade and a fair sample of the immense bodies of ore found in this district. A series of experimental runs will be made this season to enable the company to determine what process is best adapted to the treatment of ores found in the Steeple Rock mines. The company has over 125 mines and has been developing them for more than three years.

more than three years.

MEXICO.

CHIRUAHUA. Mexico. May 8.—The Hidalgo mining district, State of Guerrero, is attracting much attention owing to the rich finds of ore recently made in some of the old Spanish mines. Near the town of Tasco in the Hidalgo district are a number of these mines which were worked extensively about 140 years ago.

Favorable reports are received from the Pachuca mining district. The Real del Monte mine, which has been closed down for over a year on account of flooding, will soon resume, the pumps having completed the draining of the property.

property.

HELMOSILLO, Mex., May 16.—Owing to the development of rich gold fields in this State, an American company has arranged for the establishment of a large smelter at Las Cruces, near kere. The buillon will be shipped to Europe.

THE ELITE OF JERSEY CITY.

A Publication Which "Only Comprises the

Names of a Most Limited Number. A young man in Jersey City has struck idea from which he expects to make a large in come. The idea is the publication of the "Elite Blue Book," which is to contain the names of society people. The author has sent out this circular letter under date of May 13:

"DEAR MADAM: Pardon the great liberty which I take in addressing you. I have just issued a publication to which I call your special

"In all of our large cities in the United States and also in Canada and Europe, 'The Elite Blue

and also in Canada and Europe, 'The Elite Blue Book' has become the leader of fashionable society, who will find such publication a most in dispensable reference and guide, used only for the exclusive aid of society.

"The Blue Book' gives a tone of discreet patronage and reaches only those who are the most eligible of society's sphere.

"The publication only comprises the names of a most limited number.

"The publication will be most handsomely bound in blue silk cover, gilt edges, stamped in gold on front cover, and same will be a most appropriate volume for library, parlor or boudoir.

"The publisher goes to a great expense in compiling the publication for the benefit of the slite of Hudson County. And the patrons who may be willing to purchase such a meritorious publication must undoubtedly know that there is a great outlay of money to defray the expenses of issuing such a publication as a society reference and directory.

"It will be necessary to make a moderate charge, which will tend to make the said publication most useful and beneficial to society's needs.

"The cost for the Elite Blue Book of this

needs.
"The cost for the Elite Blue Book of this county will be two dollars. \$2."
The letter then tells where the book will be on sale.

DROWNED IN NEWARK BAY.

Frederick Dubois Found with an Auchor Rope

Early yesterday morning Frank Woodworth and Ernest Greenwalder of Newark started out to fish in Newark Bay near the Government dike. They had not reached their contemplate anchorage before they discovered the body of a anchorage before they discovered the body of a man floating near an anchored boat and held fast by the anchor rope, which was hitched around his right leg. They placed the body in their boat and took it to Graef's boathouse, where it was identified as that of Frederick Dubois of 23 Kossuth street.

Dubois was 26 years old and married, but had no children. He started out alone on Saturday night to fish for cels, telling his wife that he would be home in time for the Sunday morning breakfast with a mess of cels and tomcods. He got a boat at Graef's and announced that he was going well out into the bay. It is supposed that in casting out his anchor in the dark he stood in a bight of the rope and it made a half hitch around his ankle, dragging him overboard and holding him fast just out of reach of the boat.

MRS. CRIMMINS'S NECK BROKEN Did Seidel Kill Himself from Remorso After

Their Fatai Quarrel 1 Coroners' Physician Donlin made an autops; yesterday on the body of Bridget Crimmins, who was found dead on Saturday at 158 Eldridge street, beside her lover, George Seidel, who had

autopsy showed that the woman's neck was broken.

It is supposed that Seidel and his mistress, who had been drinking heavily, had a quarrel, and that he threw her against a stove, breaking her neck. Coroner Fitzpatrick thinks that when Seidel discovered that the woman was dead he shot himself either from remorse or to avoid the consequences of his act.

The 5-months-old son of Mrs. Crimmins was taken to Believue yesterday. Seidel left a letter for her sister, Mrs. Conners, of 1224 Second avenue, asking her to care for her nephew. Mrs. Conners refused to do so. The baby is registered at the hospital as John Reinhart.

White Man and Colored Woman Married. Justice of the Peace Geiger of Jersey City man ried a negro woman to a white man one day last YES, THE WORLD IMPROVES AND THIS DESPITE THE TRUSTS AND NEWSPAPERS.

The Rev. Minet J. Savage Pitches Into the Dismal Moralists Who Fall to See Anything Good in the Life of the Present Bay— Hot Shot for Current Socialistic Ideas-The Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Thirtyfourth street and Park avenue, was crowded yesterday morning by those who went to hear the paster, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, preach

upon the theme, "Is it true that the world is really getting worse?" The preacher said, in

There are a great many persons who say that, no matter how bad former times were, the present times are out of joint. They are reformers of a certain sort. They really wish to do humanity a service. They believe that if they can convert the world to their notions the millennium will shortly come. There are tem perance orators who insist that there was never so much drunkenness in the world as there is to-day. Then, and this is most remarkable, ther are leaders of religious thought in metropolitar churches who can see nothing good in the pres ent and little to hope for in the future.

"There is a certain type of men who can see everything better in the past than in the pres ent, and this type has always existed. But, in spite of them and in spite of the patriarchs of old, there never was a time when the average length of life was longer than it is now, no when man's stature was so large. We have

length of life was longer than it is now, nor when man's stature was so large. We have heard that 'there were giants in those days,' but nobody has ever seen them. I know, from my own experience, that the mighty-statured men of ancient England, whose armor is now in the Tower of London, were smaller men than I am. I know because I know that I could not wear their armor, and I'm not a large man. And so we must conclude that these statements about the past are only fond delusions held by those who forget all the evils of the time, and remember only its romance and its glories.

"I suppose that nearly every person is willing to admit that the world has made material progress. We certainly have improvement in travel and a greater control of the forces of nature. But how about the intellectual advance of the world? Once it was only a tiny planet—no, not planet, because a planet means a wanderer, and the world stood still in those days. It was once a tiny, flat world, with stars above it to light our footsteps alone. Now we know that the earth is round, and already we are beating against the cy barriers of the north, and presently, we believe, we shall know the secret of the poles. But, have we made moral advancement commensurate with our material growth? They tell us to read the papers, and we shall see in the stories of crime there found the degeneracy of the world. All this is only apparent degeneracy. The world was a thousand times worse, morally, 500 years ago, but the people had no way of noding it out. To-day there is hardly a happening in any part of the world that there is not an enterprising newspaper man there to tell us all about it.

"Are we, so far as our industrial condition is concerned, going up or down? When, we look

"Are we, so far as our industrial condition is concerned, going up or down! When we look at the corporations, at the trusts, at the examples of accumulated wealth, are we really going onward and upward! There are some leaders in church thought just now busy in prophesying all sorts of evil days to come. They tell us that the 'poor are growing poorer and the rich are growing richer, and that, unless the barriers that guard accumulated wealth are broken down, evil days will be instore for us. Just what these men propose to do in order to make things better I can't make out. They can full our eyes with the gloomiest of pictures, but they offer us no satisfactory shelter from the storm that they say is certain to descend. They talk about the misery of the laboring man and the heartlessness of the rich. I don't know just what they mean by the laboring man and the heartlessness of the rich. I don't know just what they mean by the laboring man is greated in the storm that they mean by the laboring man. I speak as a laboring man, because I work for a living, and I would consider myself fortunate if my day's work were done after ten or even eighteen hours' labor. It is an unfortunate if my day's work were done after ten or even eighteen hours' labor. It is an unfortunate when it is an enemy to civilization; and he who is an enemy to accumulated wealth is an enemy to civilization; and he who is an enemy to civilization; and he who is an enemy to civilization; and he work as hard as they could for the mere necessaries of life there would be no civilization. If all the mere and women were obliged to work as hard as they could for the mere necessaries of life there would be no civilization. If all the mere and women were obliged to work for a living. If we are to have any books, any must, any statues, any paintings, some men must be set free.

"And for whom I Why, for us! Would it be good political economy to have made Shake-speare work as a stone mason all his life! The everybody-sould not one, can be not be the five the p

lic, the laboring men, you and I, have been benefited.

"You owe your very existence to the toil of your fellow men. What we hold is only in trust. Let not the rich man flaunt his luxury in the face of the poor, and let not you and I, the laborers, the poor men, destroy that wealth with dynamite or croak at others' prosperity. Let us show to the world that we place our manhood first, and let us work together to make the world better. Let us not delude ourselves that we can get out a patent for the improvement of freemen. The idea that we'll all get what we want and the world will stop for us to get it is a lotus-eater's dream. Humanity is on the march. We must keep up with the procession by our own exertions, or the chariot wheels of progress will roll over us and we shall be left behind."

BISHOP ALLEN CONSECRATED.

Ordained to His High Office in the Cathedral

BALTIMORE, May 16 .- The Rev. Edward P. Allen was consecrated Bishop of Mobile in the cathedral this morning. The weather and the long service of the Bishop-elect as President of Mount St. Mary's Theological Seminary at Emmittsburg, Md., had the effect of drawing an immense crowd to the church. Among those in the procession were fifty seminarians from Mount St. Mary's Seminary and about 220

Mount St. Mary's Seminary and about 220 from St. Mary's Sulpician Seminary of this city. Following them came the visiting and local clergy, who preceded the prelates, celebrant, and assistants.

The Bishop-elect walker in front of Cardinal Gibbons, who was consecrator and celebrant of the mass. He was attended by the chapiains, the Rev. James P. McCafferty of Tuscalosas, Fla., and the Rev. P. L. Morris of Warwick, N. Y. The Cardinal wore full canonicals and was assisted in the services by Bishop Edward Fitzgerald of Little Rock, Ark., and Bishop Matthew Harkins of Providence, R. I. The Very Rev. C. T. O'Callahan of Mobile was the assistant priest. The sermon was pracched by the Rev. Phillip J. Carnigan of the Catholic University. In concluding his remarks he urged the Bishop to be loyal to God and his country, and true to his convictions as a Christian and a citizen. Bishop Allen conducted the services at Pontifical Vespers this evening, when the sermon was preached by Father Flynn of Wilmington, Del.

BROOKLYN CITY HALL CUPOLA. It Should Have Been Completed on March 1, but Has Not Yet Materialized.

The new cupola for the City Hall in Brooklyn was to have been in place on March 1, but no portion of it is yet in evidence. Messrs Poulson & Eger of the Hecla iron works, the contractors were to put it up for \$34,000 and forfeit \$50 for each day after March 1 until the completion of the work. Their failure to keep the contract results, it is said, from a controversy with the ar-chitects over the plans. City Works Commis sioner Willis has instructed Corporation Counse Burr to begin a suit against the contractors.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, May 16.—Gen. Luis Carballede, Chief of Police of Mexico City, has been appointed Chief Commander of the fifth military some, with headquarters here.

Che delight of every gentleman is to be fashionably and becomingly attired. We make this our study-our business: we assist you with advice in your selection and whittle off all the profits of

jobbers in the purchase of your materials, placing them at your disposal for the lowest possible Select a suiting from our \$25 range or a pair of English trousers from

our \$6.50 range. Burnham & Phillips

Custom Calloring only. Cemple Court Annex, 119 Massau St.

BOOSICK, TIPSTER.

Hade Two Newspapers Ridiculous and Cont The Sun Much Trouble. Every once in a while there comes to THE SUN and undoubtedly to other New York newso obscure telegraph office on papers, from som the outskirts of Brooklyn, such a telegram a

Fifteen thousand dollars in jewelry stolen after a flerce struggle. See D. Davis, Crosby and Vermon streets, Brooklyn.

Such a "tip" as this is valuable, providing the information contained therein has any foundation in fact, but it gets to be a triffe wearlsome when investigation of one after another of such despatches shows them to be false The telegram quoted above reached THE SUN office at about 2 o'clock on the afternoon o May 7. The simple signature " L " was in itself enough to raise suspicion, because from the same locality a number of equally vague tips, some signed "N," others "B," and still others with different letters, had come to THE SUN, and on investigation been found to be absolute and inexcusable "fakes."

Nevertheless, a reporter started out to run down the story which appeared to be behind the bare facts contained in the telegram. The Brooklyn directory shows the existence of a Vermont street in that city, but no Crosby street. The former thoroughfare extends from Jamaica Bay to the city line, and the reporter hit it at Fulton street, about ten blocks beyond East New York. None of the natives knew of a Crosby street, of a D. Davis, or of a jewelry robbery. The Police Sergeant at the Liberty avenue police station laughed at the telegram.

"At it again," remarked the Sergeant pleas-"Say." he said to the reporter, "that fakir's having a lot of fun with you New York fellows. About twice a week he gets some of you over on just such a cock and bull story as

The Sergeant was kind enough to ring up Po lice Headquarters to see if any report of a \$15. 000 diamond robbery had reached there, and he also telephoned the Street Cleaning Department to find out whether they knew of a Crosby stree to ind out whether they knew of a Crosby street in Brooklyn. No light was shed on the matter by either bureau and the reporter started out to hunt the thing up himself. He met a man who told him that the place he wanted was in Jamaica. On the way to Jamaica he met another man who said it was in Ridgewood. On the road to Ridgewood of the road to Ridgewood of the road to Ridgewood was in the road to Ridgewood was in the road to Ridgewood he met a third man, who insisted that Vermont street ran out of Brooklyn over a hill and through a cemetery to Newtown, Queens county. In Newtown he was perfectly sure there was a Crosby street, and he wouldn't be surprised if somewhere along its route it hit Vermont street.

erment street.
Excited by such definite information, the re-Excited by such definite information, the reporter ploughed over three miles of rocky country, and after fording two streams landed in Queens county. There he found Crosby street, and after following its winding course for about half a mile came to a dead stop at a cemetery. A small road which ran alongside the cemetery turned out to be Vermont street, and the reporter, overcome by his success, sank down on a rock to rest. It was a promising spot for a fierce struggle, but not for a \$15,000 diamond or jewelry robbery. A half a dozen small frame dwellings and a beer saloon were all the buildings in sight. The reporter went conscientiously to each dwelling and to the beer saloon, but could find nobody named D. Davis or get any news of a robbery. Then he retraced his steps, and after a long and wearisome journey reached the Howard House in East New York, where the Postal Telegraph Company, over whose wires the tip came to THE SUN, has an office. The operator there was quite overcome with glee when the reporter explained his errand. He had sent the telegram, sent it "collect," not only to THE SUN, but to three other New York papers. The evening editions of two of these papers printed the despatch as startling naws, that after new there was that the saterting naws, that afternee. editions of two of these papers. The evening spatch as startling news that afternoon.

The name of the humorous person who sent the telegram is Boosick, and he lives at Jamaica and Shefficial streets, East New York. The reporter couldn't find him to get an explanation of his conduct.

COPS' RESCUE CLIMB TO A ROOF Got There in Time to Save Some Old Clother

from Falling Off. While Bridge Policeman Mechan and Platforn Guard Ryan were looking out of a window of the New York terminal of the bridge yesterday morning, Mechan gave a start suddenly and

clutched Ryan by the arm.
"What's the matter!" asked Ryan. "Good heavens, look there; that man'll be off that roof in a minute," said Mechan, pointing toward a roof in Frankfort street. What seemed to be a man's legs were hanging

over the edge of the roof. "Maybe it's a dead body," suggested Ryan, "Or the man is asleep and is rolling over," added Mechan.

Policeman Smith ran over, attracted by the excitement of his colleagues.
"Great Scott! he'll be off in a minute," exclaimed Smith, and he tore out of the terminal

claimed Smith, and he tore out of the terminal to Park row, where he met Policeman McDonald of the Oak street station.

"Body-on-a-roof-man-failing off-down-Frankfort-street," gasped Smith.

"Helli" exclaimed McDonald, and in another moment he was racing down Frankfort street. He picked up Policemen Murphy and Newberth on the way and the three, directed by the bridge policeman, charged for a building in the centre of the block between William and Gold streets. The building was locked, and as there was no watchman, McDonald and Murphy climbed up the fire escapes to get to the roof. Then they discovered that they were on the wrong roof.

The supposed figure of a man was on the roof of a house in the rear of another, several doors below. They acrambled down again, ran through the building at 27 Frankfort street, and thus got to the rear house. Up the stairs, two at a time, dashed the policemen, and they burst open the scuttle with a crash. They reached the edge of the roof in time to save a bundle of old clothes, which one of the women tenants had stored there, from falling into the yard.

West 14th St. CO"RELIABLE" **CARPETS**

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PLYMOUTH JUBILEE DAYS.

THE REV. DR. ABBOTT CONTRASTS OLD AND NEW PURITANISM

"Hereay" of the Beechers-Dr. Abbott's Avewal of Patth in Christ-He Is Surprises That His Tendencies Have Been Thought to Be Unitarian—Some Things He Repudiates. The celebration of the golden jubilee of Plymouth Church was continued yesterday, which was exactly the fiftieth anniversary of Henry Ward Beecher's first appearance in Plymouth pulpit. A vast congregation filled the old church at the morning services, the feature of which was a characteristic sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott on the topic "The Church and the Preacher," in which he made an em-phatic reiteration of the doctrinal views which recently provoked widespread criticism. This is a part of the discourse: "A generation has grown up who do not

know the past, who do not know out of what the Church of Christ has come into its present light and life and liberty, and who are not, there fore, able to discern the tendencies of to-day, be cause they do not understand the history of yes-terday. John Calvin declared that man had lost his freedom in the fall. Jonathan Edwards gave philosophic expositions to the dogmatic declarations of Calvin. The power which Chrys ostom affirms in the will to choose the good o the evil, Jonathan Edwards explicitly and in terms dentes. Man was no longer abl to choose the right and eschew the wrong; he could not repent; he could not do virtuous deeds. But God was pleased by a miraculous act of grace to select some men and take them out of their bondage, this life of servitude. The grace that summoned some men was an irresistible grace; they could not help but come, and they could not come without it Thus a system of fatalism had grown up. Old Puritanism, fatalistic in every essence of it, of course regarded religion as something ur natural. It was something outside of and be yond reason. Religion was wholly contra natural and depravity was wholly natural. Truth was wholly the result of supernatural revelation.

"This fatalistic religion did not accomplish what has been claimed for the old Puritanism In the beginning of the present century intemperance was universal, not only outside but in side the Church. According to the testimony of Dr. Lyman Beecher, at ordination services the sideboards of the pastor looked like the bar of a hotel, and the room smelt like a bar. And he adds (I do not quote his exact words): 'While I will not say that ministers ever became intoxicated, their tongues were loosened by what they

"Slavery was extending like a black cloud over half the continent, and the Church at the beginning of the century was silent. There were no missionary organizations, home or for eign. But the old Puritanism had created a re-

over half the continent, and the Church at the beginning of the century was silent. There were no missionary organizations, home or foreign. But the old Puritanism had created a reaction, seen in a blatant, irreverent, blasphemous infidelity. Paine's 'Age of Reason,' which is now repudiated by all unbelievers, unless possibly Robert Ingersoll, was then perhaps the most popular book in the United States. When President Dwight took the Presidency of Yale College it is said there were only four professing Christians in the whole university. There were, it is said, two Tom Paine societice, and so popular was French infidelity that a number of the leading seniors had dropped their own names and taken those of leading French infidels.

"The second reaction was the great Methodist movement, which started in England and swept across the Atlantic Ocean and the colonies. The had reaction was Unitarianism, or important than either of these was the philosophic reaction in England led by Coleridge and carried on by his pupils. It was this which permeated Puritanism and brought about the last great reaction, one within the Church itself. It was interpreted by such men as Lyman Beecher, Finney, Harnes, Kirk, and Henry Ward Beecher, all of whom were accused of heresy.

"In 1847 a temperance movement had been started, and drinking in New England reduced one-half by the temperance reform which had its incentive in that heretic, Lyman Heecher. Under the leadership of heretics the Church was also beginning to feel its responsibility for the sin of American slavery.

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"In 1847 a temperance movement had been started, and drinking in New England reduced one-half by the temperance necessary and the part of the old school of the control of the

Shillelah, the Irish goat that was sent over as a mascot to the Irish fair at the Grand Central Palace, succeeded yesterday in eating up all the grass in one county of Ireland, and after the meal, which he topped off with three yards of green bunting from the Donegal booth, he stretched himself at the foot of Blarney Castle and went to sleep. The goat was allowed to roam through the hall yesterday morning and roam through the nail yesterday morning and he promptly made for the space allotted to the soil of Ireland, where he began to forage.

Mayor Strong will be at the fair to night and will make a speech. The Irish Volunteers will meet him at the door and escort him to the stage. To-morrow evening Jim Corbett will spar with an Irishman on the real Irish sod at 11 o'clock.

Court Calendars This Bay,

Court Calendars This Bay,

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recess until Tuesday, May 18, as 1 P. M.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 10:80 A. M. Part II.—Exparie matters. Part III.—Clear. Motion—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 5, 6, 7, Demurrers—Nos. 480, 481, 475, Preferred causes—Nos. 4776, 4709. Part IV.—Clear. Law and fact—Nos. 8009, 4616, 4637, 1827, 4632, 4672, 4282, 2578, 4501, 4556, 4565, 4574, 4702. Part IV.—Clear. Cases from Part IV.—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term. Part VII.—No day calendar, Trial Term—Part II.—Clear. Freferred causes—Nos. 11020, 9346, 11035, 11762, 11855, 11952, 11953, 11953, 11953, 11953, 11954, 12324, 12364, 12310, 12338, 12352, 11350, 12321, 12324, 12364, 12310, 12338, 12352, 11350, 12321, 12305, 12015, 12137, 12139, 12368, 13504, 13211, 12320, 11604, Part III.—Case unfinished. Nos. 6012, 5696, 6036, 4679, 5772, 4539, 5899, 5916, 4358, 5905, 5905, 4108, 4107, 6504, 6452, 2093, 5876, Part IV.—Adjourned for the term. Part V.—Clear. Nos. 1693, 5301, 4459, 8683, 8908, 5098, Cors W. Haynes, Andrew Frials, Henry Friedhoff at S P. M.

City Court. Special Term—Motions. Trial Term—
Andrew Friedhoff. Special Term—Motions. Trial Term—
Bart I.—Clear. Nos. 4632, 1692, 1638, 1645, 4860, 6890, 1669, 1665, 1767, 1777, 1779, 1770, 1770, 1771, 1771, 1771, 1772, 1772, 1779, 177

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TO CLIMB MOUNT RANIER.

lummer Plans of Mazamas, a Pamous Com pany of Mountain Scalers. W. G. Steele of Portland, Or., counsel of

"Mazamas," the famous company of mountain climbers of that city, is at present in New York, the guest of Col. E. B. Crane of 35 Broadway Mr. Steele is here for the purpose of perfecting rrangements for the outing of his mountain climbing club next July, when, in a body, the nembers will ascend Mount Ranier in the Casade Range, 14,525 feet in height. Mazamas was organized in July, 1894, on the

summit of Mount Hood, sixty miles east of Portland, when 350 persons met at Mr. Steele's ranch on the mountain side, three miles from the line of perpetual snow. Mount Hood is 11,225 feet in height, with the snow line at an altitude of 6,000 feet. After the formal organization of the club its members undertook the ascent, and of the 350 who started 280 sucseded in accomplishing the task.

The following year 1895, the club was divided nto twelve separate parties, and each one ascended one of the high peaks in the chain of nountains from British Columbia to Mexico, and at the same moment signalled with heliographs from one to the other. On account of the rainy condition of the weather, however, the experiment, in which the Government was deeply nterested and for which it had furnished the instruments, was not wholly successful.

In speaking of the arrangements for the club's expedition this summer Mr. Steele said: "I have come East to complete the details incident to our excursion the present summer, which we hope to make the most noteworthy in the history of our club. We shall have with us twelv scientific men from Washington, representing various departments of the national Government. The Weather Bureau has sent instruments to be used in flying kites from the summit of Ranier, and we have invited Gilbert T. Wor

ments to be used in flying kites from the summit of Ranier, and we have invited Gilbert T. Woglom of this city to fly his kites for us and to take acrial photographs.

"We shall leave Portland on July 19, and shall return on Aug. 7. We shall camp fourteen days in Paradise Park, at the line of perpetual snow. It will take three days to make the ascent of the mountain. One night we shall spend on the side of the mountain, one in the crater, and one in camp. We shall take heliographic observations, and shall fly the American flag with kites from the top of the mountain to a greater height than our national emblem was ever flown before. With the heliographic observations of the mountain to a greater height than our national emblem was ever flown before. With the heliographs we shall communicate with Portland, Tacoma, and Scattle. Altogether we expect to make the expedition one of especial pleasure to our organization and of scientific value to the world at large."

Mazamas, which takes name from a peculiar mountain goat discovered 200 years ago by the Spanish settlers along the North Pacific coast, Mr. Steele explained, is composed of 200 members, seventy-five of whom are women. No one is admitted to membership who has not actually climbed a mountain capped by perpetual snow. Henry L. Pittock of Portland is the President of the club, and Miss Fay Fuller of the same city is the Vice-President. Miss Fuller is the most famous woman mountain climber in America. The party will be accompanied by J. C. Russell of the Geological Survey, who has succeeded thus far in reaching the highest point attained on Mount St. Elias, where he spent thirty-five days within the snow line. The club will entertain the members of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, who, in company with Prince Ludgi of Savoy, a famous mountain climber, will attempt the ascent of St. Elias in June, Mr. Steele expects to leave for the West to-day.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO!

"Brown, the Rooster," is the name given to well-dressed, good-looking man who is locked up in the Tombs awaiting examination on a charge of larceny. He was committed to the Tombs ten days ago from the Special Sessions, and ever since he has been confined there Warden Van de Carr, the keepers, and prisoners have led a miserable existence. "The Rooster" sleeps but four hours a day, from midnight until 4 o'clock in the morning. Promptly at 4 o'clock he begins crowing, imitating barnyard fowl, and he keeps on crowing for twenty hours, with fiveminute intervals between the crows.

The other prisoners curse at him plead with him, and threaten him, but his only answer to their threats is a mournful "Cock-a-doodle-doo-oo-oo!" The "doo" end of it is very prolonged, and while the "Rooster" is exhaling it he cranes his neck backward so that he faces the ceiling, and closes his eyes. The mournful intonations on the "doo" resemble the dying sounds of a siren whistle crossed by the cry of the wapiti deer that drove Fifth avenue folk away from

siren whistle crossed by the cry of the wapiti deer that drove Fifth avenue folk away from home when the wapiti was boarding in the Central Park Zoo.

"I've had all sorts of things locked up here." said Warden Van de Carr, "but the Rooster beats them all. I've had prisoners who sang all night. I've had them in hysterics, I've had them so violently insane that you could hear their screams a block away, and I've had prisoners with aerial jimjanns, but they were dead ones when compared to the Rooster. Aside from this mournful crowing habit which has possessed him he appears perfectly sane. He is a bright fellow, well educated and gentlemanly, but he crows. And such a crow as it is. There was never a rooster could crow like it, and there never will be one. The other night I went home from here after spending a busy day. I was tired out and went to bed early. About 4 o'clock in the morning my folks aroused me, saying:

"Wake up! What's the matter!"

"I wake up! What's the matter! was moaning as if in awful agony. It was simply a case of having the crows, which I found to be contagious. Many of the other prisoners in the Tombs appear to be catching the disease, for our keepers are kept busy going about the cells ordering the prisoners to keep quiet. It got so bad yesterday that I had to put down my foot hard. But no matter what I do toward controlling Brown he keeps on crowing. He's a harmless fellow, and if he'd stop crowing for a day or two we'd be very thankful, I can tell you. I believe he has relatives living somewhere on Staten Island. His name is Joseph Brown, and he's about 40 years old."

"Cock-a-doodle-doo-oo-oo-oo!" went the Rooster when the Warden stopped talking; then a score of other prisoners echoed the cry.

OH, MY POOR BACK!



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SHIPBOARD SALVATIONISTS

AILOR KORN PREACHES ON THE SNOWDON TO HIS CONVERTS

tret Mate Among Them-Skipper Howlands Has Not Joined the Army, but Gives it His Countenance—After the Sermon the Band, with Its Shark's Bladder Drum, Strikes Up.

A proceeding quite extraordinary in the eyes of sailormen took place on the British bark Snowdon yesterday afternoon, when First Mate Owen Williams sat with seven or eight barefooted seamen at the feet of another of his common sailors, Paul Korn, and listened reverently to Korn's words of religious instruction. Sunday is the one day in the week when for a brief space Korn is looked to as the leader of the crew. Capt. Rowlands takes no part in the religious ceremonies, not because he objects to them, but because he does not approve, so far as he personally is concerned, of Salvation Army methods. He thinks they produce a temporary religious enthusiasm, which is wont to wear off. So he sits in the cabin or on the poop deck while the services go on, but gives ready assent to Sallor Korn's missionary work, and has even helped it along by buying musical instruments for Korn's

improvised Salvation Army band. Korn is a big, serious-faced German with nothing of the fanatic about him. His height and a bushy black beard make him look more than his age of 26 years. He was born in Potsdam and his father is a paymaster in the Garde Kurassier. He has three brothers and a sister. none of whom is especially interested in religious work. Nor was Korn until a couple of years ago. He was brought up in the Lutheran Church and gained an excellent education at a school and a gymnasium in Berlin. When he was 16 he went o sea, and he worked before the mast for nine rears before he was converted.

"I was just as good a sailor as any one," he says, "and just as bad a one." When he was ashore in Port Adelaide, Aus-

when he was ashore in Port Adelaide, Australia, in 1895, he wandered into a Salvation Army headquarters. When he came out it was with a new faith and with a determination to work for God among his shipmates. On his present voyage on the Snowdon he joined the Salvation Army at Newcastle, New South Wales, and began his missionary work among the other sailors. These are as motley a crew as ever shipped, comprising a Greek, five Germans, two Russian Finns, one Russian, one Swede, and two West India negroes. The Captain is a Welshman. All of them speak English, and Korn himself speaks it as if it were his native tongue. At first Korn's shipmates gave little heed to his exhortations, but as time went on they could not help respecting this big, serious German, and when the ship touched at Honoiulu eight of them joined the Salvation Army there. They agreed to eschew tobacco and strong drink. Six of them are backsilders so far as tobacco is concerned, but in other respects they are in good standing. When the ship docks to-day and the men go ashore most of them will visit the Salvation Army headquarters, and the backsilders will probably be taken back into full fellowship.

Yesterday's service on the Snowdon began at 4 o'clock. The seamen and the mate sat along a spare spar just inside the bulwarks. Korn sat on the main hatch facing his little congregation, a regulation Salvation Army cap on his head. Little red-covered hymn books were distributed among the sailors. Korn announced the number of the first hymn, and in a rich, sonorous voice led in singing "All neople who on earth do dwell" to the tune of "Old Hundred." The others followed him more or less uncertainly, but with apparent reverence, "What a friend we have in Jesus" was sung next, and then Korn led in prayer. He kneit down upon the deck and bowed his head upon his arms on the hatch, removing his cap as he did so. The sailors had be dack.

down upon the deck and bowed his head upon his arms on the hatch, removing his cap as he did so. The sailormen removed their hats, too, and buried their heads. One of them kneit on the deck.

"O God, we thank Thee," Korn prayed, "for Thy protecting care. Thou hast said to the winds, 'Peace, be still,' and hast brought us safely into this harbor. Bless every word that will be spoken. Bless the Captain and the officers and the strangers who are here. Make Thy word a blessing to every one of them."

"Nearer, my God, to Thee" was sung, and Korn read the Twenty-third Psalm. Then he read the parable of the sower from St. Luke and the little congregation sang "The Gates Ajar." Next Korn preached a short sermou, taking as his text the parable he had just read. His masner was fervent, but simple and unaffected.

"The Disciples," he said. "asked the Lord to explain the meaning of this parable. He told them that the seed that was sown meant the Word of God, which is received in different ways. The Word of God gets preached everywhere, even on shipboard, and you can't tell how it will be received. Some jump at it and seize it eagerly when they hear it, but when the time of trial and temptation comes they are like the green things that came up from the seeds that fell in stony ground and from lack of moisture withered away. So in their case the Word of God withers away, because they do not look in the Book and get more nourishment. If we

green things that came up from the seeds that fell in stony ground and from lack of moisture withered away. So in their case the Word of God withers away, because they do not look in the Book and get more nourishment. If we stand on God's word and let it sink into our hearts it will bear fruit a hundred fold. It is our hearts which are the good ground or the poor ground.

"Some say because they see the wicked proper that God cannot be just. When they see a church going up they join it readily chough There will always be found plenity to worship God in such places. But when they see Christ a people trodden down and in distress, they will have nothing to do with them. Only a few stand forward then, but to these God gives strength and faith.

"Some say everything is a matter of predestination. I believe in predestination myself, but it is in the sense that God has pre-ordained that every one shall be saved if he have faith. We are all sinners—you and I are sinners—and we can't save ourselves. But God has provided a remedy in sending His Son to us in human form. Through His precious blood, shed on Calvary, we can be saved. No good works alone can save us. We must come to Christ in faith.

"Oh, come to Christ. This may be your last invitation. We cannot tell when we will have in forch when the condemnet. It is not Christ who condemns us, but we ourselves. Do believe. Do come to Him. God bless voi. "The sailors sang "Come to the Saviour; make no delay," and Korn prayed for those present and for the Salvation Army in Fort Admide, Newcastle, and Honolulu, concluding with the Lord's Prayer.

That ended the service and the congregation withdrow to the foc's le, where they sang himse to the accompaniment of the Salvation band. In this Korn plays an autoharp; Althor, a dreek, the vinite Yielsen, a Finn, the accompaniment of the Salvation band. In this Korn plays an autoharp; Althor, a dreek, the vinite Yielsen.

to the accompaniment of the Salvation this Korn plays an autobarp; Alther the violin; Nielsen, a Finn, the accord-a German, the triangle, and Thomps a German, the triangle, and Thomps

the negroes, pounds away on the lass which the sailors have improvised from of a barrel and a shark's bladder. FELL INTO THE STONE DOCK.

Corporal Singer Hadly Hurt While Dismounts Corporal George Singer of the Marine Corps at the navy yard in Brooklyn, while dismounting from his bicycle on Saturday afternoon, fell into the old stone dry dock and received serious in juries. The accident was caused through the breaking of the pedal of his wheel. Stars and three companions had been out through 152 yard for a ride and had to dismount to cose the caisson. The cruiser Chicago is in the took undergoing repairs. At the naval hoseital, to which Singer was taken, it was found that to collar bone was broken and that he had a so sustained internal injuries.

A Reception in Honor of Entry Chaug.

Former Inspector and Mrs. George W. Dilks of 34 West Ninth street gave a reception last night in honor of Chang Yen Hoon, the special Chinese envoy to the Queon's justice. The Envoy and his suite returned to this city from Washington yesterday afterneon, and are staying at the Waldorf. Mr. Dilks is an old friend of Chang Yen Hoon, and gave an entertainment for him when he first arrived in this country ten years ago. Last evening's reception lasted from 8:30 until 11 o'clock. Among those present were Lieut-Gov, and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodssuff. of 34 West Ninth street gave a reception last